

# "ALWAYS IN TROUBLE"

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# BARRE OPERA HOUSE

## WAS VICTIM OF X-RAY USE

Dr. Charles Infort, Famous Specialist in Its Application, Dead

24 OPERATIONS ON HIM SINCE 1898

Right Arm and Left Wrist Were Amputated Last August

Paris, Nov. 29.—Dr. Charles Infort, famous X-ray specialist, is dead, according to an announcement. One of his hands became infected in 1898 as a result of his constant use of the X-ray, and since that time he underwent 24 operations, 22 of which were performed in the last ten years. The last was on Aug. 1, when his right arm and left wrist were amputated.

Dr. Infort was a great surgeon and his announcement in 1915 in the Academy of Medicine in Paris that he had extracted a shrapnel bullet from the heart of a soldier attracted much attention.

### NEW MOTOR FUEL

Promise Held Out By Plan to Obtain Alcohol from Straw and Leaves.

The proposal of an American inventor to run trolley cars around the streets of large cities with fuel made from straw may soon be overshadowed by a scheme proposed by the bureau of the agricultural department is at work to make motor fuel from straw, corn stalks, cotton stalks or even dried leaves.

The bureau is erecting on its experimental farm near Arlington, Va., a small plant for the manufacture of this fuel, which will resemble the kerosene and light his house and barn.

According to H. B. Roethe of the bureau of chemistry, there is no doubt that gas of these qualities can be made from the materials named. The question to be solved is as to whether the gas can be made for these purposes economically enough to make it practical, and whether the necessary compressor for the gas can be made compact enough to be carried around on automobiles and trolley cars and thus extend its use to ordinary transportation needs.

"So far as making the gas is concerned," said Roethe, "the problem already has been solved at the University of Saskatchewan, in Canada, where worked for some time. There we made the gas from straw and rigged up a large bag as a container, with a capacity for about 1,000 cubic feet of gas. This bag we attached to the roof of an automobile and ran the gas directly into the carburetor, which was of the ordinary type used on automobiles. The engine of the automobile also was of a standard type. With this fuel we ran the automobile around the neighboring country without the slightest difficulty."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

With this gas it would be possible to run motor-driven trolley cars, automobiles and stationary engines. Given such equipment, the farmer could run his farm machinery, till his water tanks and light his house and barn.

Then some one discovered that the adding of a mouthpiece made the blowing easier, and that instead of many tubes, one alone could be lengthened or shortened by the use of finger holes, and so the shepherd's pipe. The shepherd soon learned that by using a pipe in each hand he could produce two tones at the same time, and here we have the beginning of harmony.

The invention of the bellows, probably in connection with the blacksmith's forge, furnishing a means for obtaining more wind, made it possible to use larger pipes and more of them, and in this, with the foundation of the modern pipe organ.—Baltimore American.

## LINCOLN'S BOYHOOD VILLAGE RESTORED

New Salem, Ill., Is a Replica of the Town in Which Lincoln Clerk in Grocery and Fell in Love with Ann Rutledge.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 29.—Restoration of the village of New Salem, where Abraham Lincoln worked as a grocery clerk, fell in love with Ann Rutledge, carried the postoffice in his hat and whipped the champion of the "Clary's Grove Boys" will be completed by next spring and with the addition of the Old Salem museum, will be thrown open as the Old Salem state park, according to announcement of State Architect Edgar Martin.

Log huts as they were in Lincoln's day have been rebuilt. Their location and arrangement is exact. Foundations were found undisturbed except by the wear of time, and the houses reconstructed over them. Atmosphere of 1831 to 1837 insofar as possible is re-embodied. The store where Lincoln was clerk, the mill on Sagamon river and all other structures of "New Salem" so rich in memories of the great American have been completely restored and lack only the finishing touches.

Beside reproducing the actual village the state has added a large frame house of the better class in Lincoln's day, which will serve as a state museum to house Lincoln relics. This home is modeled after a fine old residence in St. Genevieve, Mo., which village Mr. Martin said is as a town lifted bodily out of the last century. The architecture is of the best of Lincoln's day.

Contracts for the wiring, heating and plumbing of the museum have just been let.

In restoring New Salem the department was forced to follow the same tactics used in restoration of more ancient cities. New Salem dwindled rapidly after Lincoln moved away, and shortly after 1837 was entirely deserted. When the last general assembly authorized the creation of the Old Salem state park, the weather beaten foundations could be found.

The 62 acres of the restored village and state park are 23 miles northwest of Springfield, in Menard county.

Modern Organ Had Its Beginning in Pan's Pipes.

Once upon a time a youth passing through a thicket cut a hollow reed and carelessly blowing into the end discovered that he was producing a sound, a musical note.

Cutting another reed he found sound again, but of a different pitch, and by combining a number of these reeds, after probably many efforts, he evolved a set of perhaps an octave of consecutive tones, and thus developed what are now called Pan's pipes, the first organ.

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### No Idle Jest.

Hattie—Nub's bride worships him, doesn't she?  
Mattie—Well, she places burnt offerings before him three times a day.—Life.

### A Mismomer.

Wife (angrily)—That horrid Mrs. Nixdorf said I was a cat.  
Hub—Hub! It is evident that she never saw you in the same room with a mouse.—Boston Transcript.

## CAUGHT IN ACT OF SETTING FIRE

Attempt at Incendiarism in London Was Frustrated

BUT PARTICIPANTS WERE ABLE TO FLEE

Police Found Cotton Soaked With Gasoline and Other Material

London, Nov. 29.—Half a dozen men who were preparing to set fire to a large lumber yard in the district of Finsbury, less than a mile north of London bridge, were surprised by a policeman Saturday night. This attempt was almost coincident with the breaking out of incendiary fires in Liverpool.

The policeman challenged a loiterer, who immediately attacked the officer and shouted for help. Five men, with revolvers, answered his call, emerging from behind some empty wagons. They rushed the policeman, who was compelled to liberate his man. All the while the men were searching behind the wagons, the policeman found cotton waste soaked with gasoline had been pushed through a gateway of a lumber yard, and he also discovered two revolvers and 100 cartridges. One of the supposed incendiaries was later arrested.

SPANISH NEWSPAPER PROTESTS Against the Sending of Spanish Troops Into Lithuania.

Madrid, Nov. 28.—Attacks upon the press of sending Spanish troops to Lithuania in execution of the plans of the league of nations were renewed today by the newspaper El Debate. It declares that the project is of "serious significance" for Spain, "whose people were not consulted beforehand upon this decision regarding their army, which was reached by foreigners."

The newspaper argues that this is a "peculiar manner in which to inaugurate open diplomacy."

"Possibly this expedition," it continues, "may be without any risks to the present occasion, but similar plans may at other times lead Spain into a position fundamentally opposed to her own interests and the precedent is distinctly bad. Even the Lithuanian people regard foreign troops, whether coming from a totally neutral nation or from the government of a disinterested country, as an invasion of their territory. It is possible that the position of the Spanish nation may be compromised, and thereby it may be dragged into warlike measures from which it would gain nothing."

Italy's Stork Busier Than That of French.

A seeming discrimination by the stork is responsible for Tunisia, in North Africa, remaining a French protectorate instead of becoming a French colony. There was a time when the French government had hopes of its becoming a colony. This was shortly after its occupation by the French, in 1881. The government encouraged its people to emigrate to the rich little protectorate. It offered inducements without number. Many there were who went. Not many years ago the French were the most numerous of all European inhabitants.

But, when the French entered the district, it already was sparsely settled by Italians. These were reared at the struggle. They were unable to compete with such favoritism. They sold their lands and returned to France. The Italians remained and continued to multiply. And so it is that today the French protectorate is virtually an Italian colony.—Kansas City Star.

Advantage of the Present.

"It costs twice as much to live as it did 20 years ago."  
"Well, I'd rather be paying double now than have paid half then."—Life.

## Topics of the Home and Household.

Askes scour the kitchen knives better than any other cleanser.

If cinnamon is sprinkled on the stove when cabbage is being cooked, the offensive odor of the vegetable will not penetrate through the house.

Commonsense Lunches.

There are two purposes which school lunches serve; the one when only a little nourishment is needed in mid-morning and afternoon, and the other when the midday meal is eaten away from home. Every mother should lend her aid in the effort to provide hot noon lunches for all school children.

A hot lunch is always acceptable to the child; it assures him sociability; it trains him in intelligent selection and purchase of food or in cooperation in the preparation; and it prevents greed and selfishness.

For the cold lunch that goes into a container certain conditions must be maintained. Sealed and air the container as soon as the child brings it home in the evening. Supply paraffin paper and wrap each article separately. Save little jam pots and dried-beef jars for jellies, jams and cold puddings. At present there are paper jelly cups that are light to carry and that can be filled with baked beans or even light liquids and tightly capped.

Don't forget the spoon and paper napkin and provide a container large enough so that a bottle of milk will always be packed with the lunch. Milk, sandwiches, fruit, eggs, baked beans and plain custards and puddings all find a place on the dinner plate menu.

The sandwiches may have ground meats, chopped eggs, cottage or other cheese, nuts, dates or even jelly or maple sugar as a filling. They should be varied from day to day. Hard-boiled or deviled eggs are seldom refused; fresh fruit in season, and simple steamed fruits are necessary adjuncts; and something sweet and something of a little surprise may often be included.

Always there must be an abundance and a variety. It is a poor lunch that does not contain a sandwich, a cookie or an egg to be eaten while trudging homeward at evening.

Just Working Pa.

"I am awfully sorry, papa," said Bobby, "to think how much trouble I give mama."

"She hasn't complained, has she?" "No," she was very patient. But she often sends me to shops for things and they are a good way off, and I know she gets cross waiting when she's in a hurry."

"Not often, I fancy."

"Oh, she's nearly always in a hurry. She gets everything all ready for me before she goes to bed. Well, at such times I can be said to be a pessimist. But years ago, when I was young, everything looked bright and rosy, and I was always hopeful. Then I was an optimist. Now, my son, can you understand the difference between a pessimist and an optimist?"

"Yes, yes, one is married and the other isn't."—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

## CONSTANTINE ALL PACKED UP

And Ready to Start for Athens to Claim the Throne

BUT WILL NOT LEAVE BEFORE PLEBISCITE

Reports That He Has Already Left Lucerne Are Denied

Lucerne, Switzerland, Nov. 28 (By the Associated Press).—Reports that former King Constantine of Greece has already left for Athens are officially denied here. He has no intention of leaving Lucerne before the Greek plebiscite next Sunday.

Present arrangements, which are tentative, are that Constantine, his family and suite shall leave on a special train for Brindisi a week from next Tuesday or Wednesday, and it is intended to embark there on a Greek warship. Should a deputation be sent here from Athens to announce to Constantine the result of the plebiscite, however, it is possible he will await it before leaving.

OPPOSE PLEBISCITE.

Fellowers of Venizelos Are Urged Not to Participate.

Athens, Nov. 29 (By the Associated Press).—Followers of former Premier Venizelos as a party are officially requested by leaders of the organization not to take part in the plebiscite on Dec. 4, regarding the return of ex-King Constantine.

The newspaper Estia, official organ, states that the present Greek government has received no unfavorable word from the allies regarding its actions, and that the plebiscite has been planned in accord with declarations made by former Premier Ribot of France, when Constantine was deposed. Ribot declared, the newspaper says, that dynastic questions should be settled by the Greek Parliament. It is argued that the plebiscite will be a step in this direction. George Rallis, the premier, has visited ministers of foreign countries to deny reports that officers' associations are being reorganized for the purpose of taking military measures against foreigners.

British and French squadrons have arrived at Phaleron from Constantinople.

Explanation Clear.

"Pa what is the difference between a pessimist and an optimist?" asked the small boy.

"Well," answered pa, "let me see if I can illustrate. You know I am often discouraged, and things don't look to me as if they'd ever go right. Well, at such times I can be said to be a pessimist. But years ago, when I was young, everything looked bright and rosy, and I was always hopeful. Then I was an optimist. Now, my son, can you understand the difference between a pessimist and an optimist?"

"Yes, yes, one is married and the other isn't."—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

DANDERINE

Stops Hair Coming Out; Thickens, Beautifies.

A few cents buys "Danderine." After a few applications you cannot find a fallen hair or any dandruff, besides every hair shows up life, vigor, brightness, more color and abundance.—Adv.

## MARKS NEW ERA IN MILITARY HISTORY OF UNITED STATES

Post-War Reorganization of Army Forms It According to Declaration by Secretary of War Baker.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 29.—The post-war reorganization of the army marks a new era in the military history of the country, Secretary Baker declares in his annual report, made public to-day, as it provides an effective model on which great armies could be swiftly built in times of emergency.

Reviewing the military activities of the nation since 1776, Secretary Baker says that although the United States was "the most peace-loving of all nations," it had been engaged in major domestic or foreign wars about one out of every four years during that period and that the military power of the country had been in active use in war or military operations of some kind about three out of every four years.

"It is apparent, therefore, that while we do not need a great standing army we must live in the world as it is while we struggle to make it what it should be," Mr. Baker says. "We must have a body of trained men large enough in number to be an effective working model upon which great armies can be swiftly built in event of emergency."

"A justice loving people may be forced by tragic necessity to resort to war, but it has no right to ask its sons to fight its battles untrained and unskilled by an adversary."

In studying the lessons of the World war the war department has proceeded on the accepted theory that the infantry remained the backbone of the army, the report said, although the importance of other arms of the service had been greatly increased by the swift developments of war.

"Profound and fundamental changes in armament were introduced, and many of the instrumentalities devised are apparently only at the beginning of their development," said the war secretary. "The infantry itself is no longer the foot-soldier armed with the musket, but the foot-soldier with the long-range, high-power repeating rifle, the automatic rifle and the machine gun, which, in some of its uses, is analogous to light artillery. The advance of the infantry is no longer merely covered by protecting artillery fire but the path of the advance must be cleared of obstructions and its position attained must be protected by artillery of great power and extreme mobility."

Mr. Baker makes no comment on universal military training, a plan rejected by Congress in enacting the new army reorganization bill, but in reviewing the provisions of the new military law, he says that one of the most important features of the legislation is the provision for a "constant and systematic relationship between the National Guard and the regular army."

The provision, Mr. Baker declares, will do much to "unify antagonisms which have in the past been the not unimportant but nevertheless unhappy characteristic of the relationships of the two forces."

"The army is essentially a new army," Mr. Baker continues, "not merely another army than that which existed prior to the war, but new in its attitude toward the country and the country's attitude toward it. The extent to which a new era has dawned for the army is shown by recruiting. The difficulty in securing the necessary enlistments for our small pre-war army has been a large part disappeared and although the stimulus to operations has now entirely disappeared the total strength of the army, Nov. 2, 1920, was 213,057."

Mr. Baker declares that the one-year enlistment period authorized by Congress has not justified itself and asserts that "from the point of view of the efficiency of the army one-year enlistment periods are of little value."

The report reviews at length the new educational and recreational program established since the war and declares that "the time will come soon when the peace-time army will be throughout an educational institution from which men will graduate better equipped to enter civilian pursuits and with a larger and firmer grasp on citizenship and its responsibilities and privileges."

The total cost of the war through the war department is placed by the secretary at about \$13,730,500, and it is stated that in the liquidation of claims and contracts the department saved the government 37 per cent of the outstanding obligations at the end of the war.

Discussing the disposal of surplus war stocks, Secretary Baker recommends that in the future the department

## WORKING CHILDREN

Increase in Child Labor Is General in Middle West.

Four thousand more children are working in Chicago to-day than a year ago, according to Clyde A. Brown, acting director of the City Vocational Guidance Bureau. The increase in child labor is said to be general in the middle west, but exceptions are noted in Missouri, Kansas and North Dakota.

Necessity of the child helping the family meet the high cost of living, the pulling power of high wages and scarcity of adult labor, together with the discovery by employers that women and children often could take the place of men, were cited by Mr. Brown as among the reasons for a similar increase in child labor in other parts of the United States.

Minnesota officials report that child labor is nearly doubled in that state. The greatest increase, they say, is among children of the "white collar" class, whose parents have been forced by rising prices to permit their children to work. About 3,000 under 16 years of age are now at work in Minnesota.

Wisconsin statistics on child labor for the year are not yet tabulated, but officials say enough returns are to indicate a considerable increase over previous years. Some boys under 16 years have been reported receiving \$10 a month.

T. C. Jennings, Texas state labor commissioner, reports an increase of about 10 per cent in Texas child labor over last year. Postponement of compulsory school attendance, he says, has been a factor.

Claude E. Connolly, state labor commissioner of Oklahoma, says more violations of child labor laws have been brought to the attention of his office this year than previously, from which he deduces an increase in juvenile workers. Mr. Connolly said the increase in violations was probably due to the fact that there were 30 per cent more jobs in the state than workers.

A. L. Erick, Iowa state labor commissioner, recently reported that approximately 1,000 more permits had been issued in the past year to children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen than in the year previous.

Kansas and North Dakota report child labor in those states as almost negligible. St. Louis reports a decrease. Children now employed in the city are stated to number 5,900, which is 750 less than were at work there year ago. The state factory inspector office says the decrease is general over the state. The federal tax on child labor is given as the cause of the decrease.—New York Tribune.

Spellbound.

"Why don't you go on writing me, spell?" said the orator.

"I am spellbound," replied the typist. "Has my eloquence such an effect?"

"Yes, sir, I never worked for a man who used so many words I can't spell."—Boston Transcript.

Irony.

"The way to run this country," said Knowitall, "is to put thoroughly wise capable, alert and honest men in control of affairs."

"Yes," answered Miss Keen, "but what are we to do—there's only one of you."—Boston Transcript.

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